Cur Havana Correspondence. HAVANA, May 27, 1854.

Arrival of the British Mail Steamer—News from Spain—General Pezuela's Preparations for War —The Black Battations—Fraternization with France—Speech of Vice-Admiral Duquesne—The Claims of the United States-General Gadsden in

Havana—Trade, &c.
The new British West India mail steamer Lo'ent Jullicoe commander, arrived out on the 2? 4 inst. via St. Thomas, bringing considerable pricate intel-Migence, the most important of which I find in note to the Marquis Pezuela from his distinguished brother in Paris, stating that Mr. Soulé had received his passports, all about which you will know before this comes to hand, if it be true.

We find doubters of the fact, although that suppose Mr. Soulé already on his way to give that suppose Mr. Some already on his way to give account of his "tale7.ts," presuming that the wires were premature only in their communication for the Minister at Paris. The consequence of the intelligence upon the vice royal mind has been to push to a head the various plans in process of organiza tion for defence.

First in order comes the ordinance for registry of all the white males of Cuba, between the ages of exteen and forty, for the purpose of conscript service in defence of the state. The orders given are commanded to execution with despatch, but with care that the lists should be correctly rendered, giving the condition of the subjects fer militia duty; whether heads of families, rich or poor. How the selections will be determined is not yet made known

whether heads of families, fich or poor. How the selections will be determined is not yet made known to us, or whether all will be driven to the field together in tied gangs, as is done with the race in Mexico, we wait to see. The order bears date 23d inst., and has been despatched to every district to be instantly acted upon.

Date of the 24th, we have the formal announcement of the negro battalions; two companies of foot to te attached to each regiment, and to be entitled to the same consideration, with like tenure of obligation as the white troops, the Captain General befieving from experience of the past, that they will win honor and renown for Spanish arms, in protecting the white population of Cuba and in maintaining the integrity of the soil-appanage for Spanish princes. This order, as well as its various precedents, fills the public with consternation; and the impression almost obtains, that the vice regal mind is discolored with the shadowy creations of its own fears, or unhinged under the malignant influences of those who surround the chief, constituting his kitchen cabinet.

At Cardenas, the affectation of celebration of the 19th of May, took place in the church of that village, in commemoration of the gallant defence made on that day by several of the citizens, who have become immortalized, and will soon be of record in the calendar of Spanish saints. The declaration of independence, which was read by the Governor of the district, proclaiming to the world the republic of Cuba, was not repeated.

The Viscount Duquesne has received constant and most lavish attention from all the quarterings of official rank and dignity. On Sunday last, the honorable asynchamiento of the flag ship lphigenia, to make him welcome, which was done in a speech of the Lord Mayor, ulluding, most happily, to his being a son of the manor, and congratulating him on the distinguished rank of rear admiral, obtained in the service of the Grand Nation, by his eminent military and naval services, which were well known to Havana, and

thery and naval services, which were well known to Havana, and of which they were proud and most happy to be the exponents of its most extraordinary gratification.

In response, the French caballero was almost as concise as it were from a most remarkable lady of Havana, who was so very eccentric, had it not been for her social position, she would have been called a lanatic. But the Admiral Viscount is an admirable man, and clever, in the sense of either side of the Atlantic. To the speech he responded with much amiability and complacency. He said:

I cannot express all the pleasure I experience in receiving you. Your visit does us infinite honor, and we shall preserve it in memory. It is a proof of the sympathy and friendship of the two nations, and I shall ever be happy with you to witness it. Let the same cry unite us then always—"tive Spain!" "Live France!" "Live the Emperor!"

"Live the Queen, Isabel Second!"

These energetic words produced profound sensation in the minds of all present, and were responded to with lively enthusiasm. After getting through, the hon rable corporate municipal representation of the only of Hervine words produced by the finding of the two matrices are succeeded by the strength of the morting had been accompished.

In the Diario de la Marina of the 25th you will find an article in relation to the claims of the United States against Spain, which has the reputation here of being palace-prepared; at any rate, the language assumed and applied to your authorities, would not be presumed without the weather, a friend has promised to send you a review of the article by this steamer. For a defence, without the first shadow of an argument by any fact recited, it is got up with a great deal of cunning and fraud—that I think has beat our locality in our midst. The want of consistency with the truth, which is established by Spanish and United States records, will cause it to be ineffective, except perhaps with a very few uninformed minds here, who belong to the 'know-nothing' club, deriving al

spanish and United States records, will cause it to be ineffective, except perhaps with a very few uninformed minds here, who belong to the "know-nothing" club, deriving all their general knowledge from the columns of the Diario—best known among those who have the faculty of judging. The intention with the present administration, is to make the cause in which he has foolishly involved the country, as acceptable as possible to public sentiment—to rouse any latent nationality that may exist, in order that his militia drafts and his negro troops may be justified, as well as the vast expense which he has drawn upon the thrice told bankrupt treasury. But I leave this document to the tender mercies of—, who will I have no doubt give it simple justice.

Hearing the other morning of the arrival of the United States steamer Fulton, and that Gen. Gallden, United States Minister to Mexico, was on board, I hurried into the city to gather news, believing that as he was fresh from Washington, I should have a rich treat of metropolitan and political gossip: but "shut pan," as Tom Stanford used to say to Jane, his charming wife, when she was bearing rather hard upon his folides—and the mint jalep, dinished on the sideboard, fashio able thirty years ago. I found them close as a mousetrap—not a known thing to be lad—except as a conclusion, that they did not know anything at Washington. I called upon Gen. Gadsden, at Mrs. Brewer's Hotel Cubano: "A it is true, from the many who seemed on the like anission for the gratification of curiosity, there was some reason for a stream of negatives that followed the gently insimusing—"Well, you don't know, General, do you?" &c.; and it was true, he didn't, and we were diddled. General Gadsden visited Cuba thirty-two years ago, was true, he didn't, and we were diddled. General Gadsden visited Cuba thirty-two years ago, was true, he didn't, and we were diddled. General Gadsden visited Cuba thirty-two pears and it was true, he didn't was good desi suprised that he did not comprehend the server

HAVANA, May 23, 1854.

Marine Affairs—Americans Taking Soundings— Consequences to the Guilty and Innocent—Rate of

Pay for an Educated Spy.

The Black Warrior arrived at her anchorage this morning at half past five, and will leave this even ing-full of the get-away association, for which society, also, all the state-rooms of the Cahawba

are taken for the trip—12th June.

We shall have nobody for fillbusterism to absorb but negro troops and the chivalry of their protec tion, should it chance this way with other diseases

of the season. The schooner Youble Henry, occupied as a trans port of the United States, came here the other day, from Key West, to bring four officers of civil engi neers, to take passage by first steamer for New York and as the vessel was becalmed off the port the gentlemen amused themselves dropping the lead, not thinking of any purpose but the gratification of the moment, and to wear away the tedium of wait-ing for wind in view of their port. While so en-gaged, the vessel was drifted near to the tower of Chevera, six or seven miles west of Hayana, which cx-

cited suspicion that be, and the aw' she was no better than she should be, and the aw' she was no better than she should press—"our lip" all fact was communicated by expense "our lip" ariling not going that way."—to the Captain-Gen' aral, who ordered out a strong reconnoitering for aral, who ordered out a strong reconnoitering for the benefit of the coats of the vicinage, who captured orce for the coats of the vicinage, who she was a strong reconnoitering for the properties and committed for ore paration for the "garrote" to the common prison, but as it was found in the course of the investigation that the usual supply of game was wanting for our tables, and that these gentlemen (cahalleros) hunters were duly licensed by the supreme government to carry arms, they were finally released with reprimand and injunction not to be caught again, if they did hunt with licenses—as our good lady and the children in the nursery were dreadfully alarmed, and preparations were thought of for getting aboard ship and dragging out the dormant order, for freedom to the negroes!

The gentlemen arriving in the schooner on the 25th were, after due examination for perfect description to the police, most graciously permitted to land, but were held under constant surveillance, and not permitted to go outside of the city walls, which, when they attempted, they were notified could not be allowed them. The officers of the district where this "fillioustero" movement took effect have been arrested.

I had the pleasure of being at table with two-

this "hilbustero" movement took effect have been arrested.

I had the pleasure of being at table with two-thirds of "Peter Hicks" and all of the Cronica the other day, and found a very agreeable companion. I did not ask him any delicate questions as to the supplies that he was looking for, or as to the progress he was helping along with the force of his cenius.

Genius.

Our spy-force for the vicinage of the palace has been very much augmented lately; a man who speaks German, English, and a general smattering of all, also Spanish, is worth forty dollars per month; another chap of three languages, thirty dollars; and English and Spanish only, with good drinking and table qualities, we pay but twenty dollars per month—it being understood that they will "grub" upon the enemy, which means the public, and wind themselves among the suburban communities.

munities.

There are no extra files of papers for the past week, so that you must get on with your regular TROUBLE.

New York, May 30, 1854.

JAS. G. BENNETT, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—The Washington correspondent of one of your city papers, seemingly anticipating the wishes of a large majority of the people of the United States, last week gave the readers of that journal to understand from news he had received, that the Island of Cuba was "at that moment in an actual state of revolution." The last advices from Havana stamp this as a Simon pure "Slievegam mon;" and therefore the correspondent in this morning's issue, half-way backs out from his forme positive position, and claims that he only stated it as quite probable that at this time the island

was actually in a state of revolution." Well, if even this were true, it would be most wel come news to the whole civilized world, including the "rest of mankind"—Spain only being the ex-ception. But as there is not the slightest possibility. or even the shadow of a chance, for such an even under the present tyrannical vigilance of Spanisl despots, and as your correspondent has long been a resident of the "ever faithful Isle," and does not trust to "gentlemen of larger information in Havana," but rather relies upon his own positive knowledge of matters and things in Cuba as he saw them, allow him, through your columns, to state a few facts to the people of the United States, that they may the better understand the pitia-ble condition of the Cuban population, and also to inform them that within twenty hours sail of the shores of our glorious republic, exists the most abeminable, heartless despotism under the sun—a despotism that delights and revels in acts of cruelty and heartless oppression-that burdens the people with taxation, to support a foreign pauper i bility, and then listens to their groans as a pastime; that drives into exile, or consigns to the dungeon or garrote the high minded, noble, and innocent, upor

bare suspicion, or false accusation.

The recent outrageous decrees of the Viceroy—tyrant and tool of Queen Isabelia—have already ruined many, and the people are fully aware that i is the settled policy of the Spanish government to rob and plunder as long as they can retain possession of the island, and before they are driven from

sion of the island, and before they are driven from it, to reduce it to the same state of degradation and misery that the Britiah possessions in the West Indies now boast of.

They know all this. The facts are as plain as noon-day; and yet no such revolution at this moment actually exists. And why? Americaus, who are blessed with the largest liberty, should not condem too hastily. Cuban Creoles do not lack courage or disposition to strike a blow for freedom; but, deprived of the liberty of speech, or even thought—without arms, or the least opportunity of concerted action, but with paid Spanish spies in every household and corner of the land, a revolution is impossible, and the attempt would prove a suicidal act of foily and madness. The only hope of the kind rests with the soldiery, and they possess no interest in the soil, either to revolutionize or defend it.

folly and madness. The only hope of the kind rests with the soldiery, and they possess no interest in the soil, either to revolutionize or defend it.

The government of Spain has literally bound the real owners of Cuba hand and foot, and in this state compels them to pay for the bayonet at their breasts, while the Queen's mintons rob them of from twelve to twenty millions of dollars annually. Cubans have no voice in their own government. Their laws and rulers, from the Captain-General down to the lowest scavenger in the phratical crew, are sent from Madrid—even the army, (save the two recently enrolled negro regiments,) are imported.

Under all these cruel disadvantages named, and many more that limited space prevents recounting, will any deny the right or justice of these people to govern themselves, or will any one blame them in their present helpless condition if they wait for assistance so as to strike a successful blow against their oppressors?

Long years have passed since the Cuban first turned his eyes to the "land of the free" for deliverance, and each of these years the garrote and dungeon have claimed their victims for the crime. Those who have escaped and those born to the inheritance, still fondly watch, confidently trusting in the promises of Gen. Pierce and the determination of the people of the United States.

Forget the many acts of outrage and insult to our flag and government—overlook the piratical seiz are of the Black Warrior, the detention of the Crescent City, the rifling of American mails, the Falcon affair, the imprisonment of our consul, and the many other outrageous violations of American rights and the existing neutrality laws, by which Spain has forfeited all claim to the island—admit, if you please, that annexation is not desired, that the possession of this gem-of the Antilles would be of no advantage to the United States—and even then a spirit of humanity should actuate every lover of liberty and impel every American freeman to the European side of the Atlantic.

I see it stated,

down-trooden people, and bid despotism recross to the European side of the Atlantic.

I see it stated, also, in some of the journals, that the agents or consignees of the Black Warrior have acknowledged their error, &c. Now, this is not the fact, and statements varying so widely from the truth are not made accidentally, but with a fixed purpose to render "aid and comfort" to tyrants.

The agents of the Black Warrior waited in vain twenty days for an answer from our government; and looking at their past acts, they deemed it prudent towards their owners to accept the vessel on almost any terms. The fine was paid under soleann protest, with the fullest expectation that the administration would insist upon and compel immediate indemnification for this wanton, premeditated case of piracy.

piracy.
It is also announced that the President is about It is also announced total the President is about sending Mesers. Pallas and Cobb to Madrid, to assist Mr. Soulé. In what? Certainly not the purchase of the island. There is no chance to carry out that scheme—any power in Spain that should attempt to direct a blow at Spanish pride, must fall. It is only a guilt to gain time to accomplish their designs on Cuba.

Cuba.

Our government is already in possession of the onswer from Madrid. The Captain-General received it in Havana three weeks ago, and if President Pierce does not act with his promised determination and firmness, we may prepare to hear that American citizens have again been wronged and further outgress conventited. ages committed.

races committed.

If the administration possess the least respect for our national honor, let them vindicate it, or at once notify the despairing white slave of Cuba that he must look to other sources for assistance. Yours, truly,

CUBANO.

Accident to Passed Midshipman King.—About a week since, Past Midshipman King, of the U. S. Coast Survey, arrived in our city and took rooms at the Broadway Hotel. Since his arrival, by continual drinking, he has been laboring under a fit of mania a potu, and under the care of physicians night and day. During the temporary absence from his room of his attendants, and while under one of these fits, he sprang out of his bed and jumped through one of the fourth story windows, down on to the ground. He was picked up insensible and carried back to his room. He is very severely injured, and it is extremely doubtful as to his recovery.—Cincianati Gazette, May 31.

OPENING OF THE POURTH AVENUE.

Jues 2.—It is admitted in the case, by both counsel, that Margard C. McGown in 1835 conveyed to Sandford and others the block now owned chiefly by Houghton, bounding it on the west by the Fourth avenue," but describing it as containing the same description and designating the boundary on the west by the same terms, the land was vested in S. B. McGown. On the 17th January, 1848, a judgment was recovered against S. B. McGown for a specific performance of a contract to convey this block; the judgment required that the conveyance should be of the block bounded on the same terms, the block was the block bounded on the same terms, the block bounded on the same terms, the block in question were directed to be conveyed to Bayard Clarke, an assignee of the plaintiff in the judgment. A deed bearing date the 28th Novembor, 1848, as directed by the judgment, was executed by McGown to Clarke, conveying the block, "together with all the right, title, and interest, of the parties of the first part to the adjoining streets and avenues," and following the description in the judgment, although not adding in express terms that the "Fourth avenue should be taken at the width of one handred feet, as originally laid out." The judgment, thowing that there was some subsequent content, thowing that there was some subsequent content, thowing that there was some subsequent content, they are the content of the parties of the parties to modify it; but nothing whatever appears, either in the deed or otherwise, that is was their intention to vary the judgment in the dimensions of necessary the judgment of the parties of the otherwise, the degree, extent, or quantity of the interest directed to be conveyed. There is nothing to imply an intention by the grantor or grantee to alter the signification of the term "Fourth avenue," except the omission in the deed of the explanatory works which in how the parties of the distribution of the parties, or in which the Fourth avenue taken at the width of one hundred feet, as originally laid out; for, if knew to be the only "Fourth avenue." How, then, can it be inferred, that when he received the conveyance from McGown, he relinquished his right to what the judgment gave him? Here is an express assertion of his right, in opposition to a very equivocal omission of words, which were merely explanatory, and which left the term, "the Fourth avenue," without those words in McGown's deed, to say the least, as capable of one interpretation as the other. Clarke knew, I presume, if he had dedicated the land to the public use and was content to accept the block from McGown, bounded by the contemplated line of the Fourth avenue, as directed to be widened by the act of 1837, its depth from the Third to the Fourth avenue would be only 900 feet. The mere circumstance that the conveyance from McGown to Clarke did not specially refer to the judgment, and that there seemed to be some deviation for a fit in other respects, is a very insufficient reason for concluding that he was willing to depart from the substance of the judgment so essentially as to abandon, without any apparent considerable proportion of the property to which it entitled him. The only safe rule, and the only rule by which the constitutional right to private property can be preserved, is to reject all doubtful claims of dedication; and, for my part, I would reject any claim not considerably more explicit than this. If we are not willing to ferget where we are—that we are living under a political regimen which regards private property as most sacred and inviolable, and that we are not living in the meridian of St. Petersburg or Grand Cairo—we should, in all cases, insist, as this court at general term in this district has before insisted, that a constructive dedication can only be effected by clear, unequivocal, and decisive acts of this court at general term in this district has before insisted, that a constructive dedication can only be effected by clear, unequivocal, and decisive acts of the owner, amounting to the explicit manifestation of his will to make a permanent abandonment of the thing dedicated. For these reasons the order confirming the Commissioner's report should be reversed. I fully confer with my brethren on the other questions presented in this matter.

Cars for the New Route to Boston.—Six magnificent passenger cars have just been turned out from this city for the New York and Boston day and night express lines, over the New York and New Haven, Hartford and New Haven, and Western Railroads. More behatiful, thoroughly built and commodious cars we have never seen. They are of the length of the cars usually having seats for sixty passengers, but they have sents for only forty-two each, and these are so constructed that, without any "fussy" machinery, a man can stretch his whole length, and sleep in them. They are all furnished with Clemens' vertilators, and a man will accompany each train, whose business it will be to lock after the ventilators, and scenre their benefits to the passengers. The cars cost \$2,400 each, weigh fourteen tons apiece, and are furnished with double floors, with an intermediate layer of shavings to keep out the noise. Each car has at each end a double door—that is, an outside door, a hall, and an inside door, so that there can be no gush of dust or cold air let in upon the passengers. There is not a point in them in which the comfort of the passengers has not been consulted. Such enterprise deserves success, and will not fail to secure it. They are to run without change from New Yerk to Boston.—Spring field Republican.

Another Indian Murder.—The Chippewas appear determined this spring, not only to balance the scalp account with their hereditary enemies, but to cut a few extra notches on the credit side of their tally stick. Several Sioux scalps have been taken by the Chippewas, along the waters of the Upper Minnesota, during the spring. Mr. Goodrich, who came down from Mankato yesterday, informs us that another murder occurred at Swan Lake, about fifteen miles above Travers de Sioux, on Tuesday last. It appears that a house on the bank of the lake was occupied by some Frenchmen, one of whom was married to a Sioux squaw. On that day a brother of this woman was there on a visit, and whilst sitting in the door conversing with the immates of the house, a ball from a Chippewa pierced his heart. In another instant, and before the terror stricken spectators could recover themselves, the victim's scalp was torn from his head, and the murderer, yelling the exulting death whoop, disappeared in the forest.—St. Paul Democrat, May 23,

ERSONAL NARRATT' A highly interesting and instructive work, in two large oc-tave volumes, from the Ap eletons, elegantly printed, and abounding in pictorial illustrations of the text. The title of the work is suggestive of the variety and the value of its contents—"Persona Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihnahua Connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Complission, during the years 1850, '51, '52 and '53: By John Russell Bartlett, United States Commissioner during that Period." As our Boundary Commissioner, and with a sufficient body of men attached to his service to enforce the good behavior of the Indian havior of the Indians, and with all the facilities for the work which the governments of both Mexico and the United States could supply, Mr. Bartlett's explorations of those part barbaric and desert tracts stretching from Texas to the Pacific ocean, were certainly made under the most favorable advantages which a book-writing traveller could desire. And none of these peculiar facilities and advantages, as will appear from the most oursory glance at these volumes, have been thrown away. The result is the copious "personal narrative" before us—a standard acquisition to the geographical literature of the country, and printed and illustrated in a style which adds very much to its intrinsic attractiveness.

With regard to the general features of the whol of the extensive region embraced in the agreeable descriptions of this "Narrative," our readers have already been pretty well informed by the official reports of Col. Fremont, Gen. Kearney, Col. Cooke Major Emory, Col. Abert, Major Marcy, and other of the army and topographical engineers, and also by the private accounts of emigrants and travellers. None of his predecessors, however, have gone into the merits of the case with that apparent premeditation and deliberation of Bartlett; nor with that tation and denocration of Bartiett; nor with that consistency of plot, and well sustained resolution, to make the most interesting journal of his official researches and wanderings, which the facts, obser-vations and incidents, from day to day, would

allow.

The first volume of this "Narrative" takes from New York to El Paso, through Texas, and thence, via Col. Cooke's wagon route, through Sonora and Chihuahua, to the Gila and the Colorado; thence across the intervening desert to the Pacific. Here, as a specimen of the varied and interesting miscellanies of the work, is the table of contents of the fourth chapter (Western Texas):—

CHAPTER v.

Projected route through the wilderness—Setting out-Uninviting appearance of the country—Precarious conditions of German settlements on the Liano river—Leave th Emigrant's read—Crossing of the San Saba—Communit of Prairie Dogs—Kickapoo Creek—Hints to future tracellers—The Mezquit—Visit of Lipau Chief—Indian desterity in mule catching—Regain the Emigrant Road a Concho river—Horse wounded by a Rattlesnake—Character of country and vegetation—Mustang roads—Scarcit of water—Prairie on fire—Disceptive maps—Castle mountains—Stray cattle captured—Pecos River—Chapparal—Indian Sign."

We would like, had we the space, to make nume rous extracts from pages of these volumes; but we rouse extracts from pages of these volumes; but we

rous extracts from pages of these volumes; but we cannot refrain from one or two. After describing the Mesilla Valley on the west side of the Rio Grande, and the annoyances to which the Mexican inhabitants of the villages on the eastern side of the river were subjected by Texan squatters, disregardful of the titles and rights of the poor Mexicans inheriting their little pieces of land through many generations, Mr. Bartlett goes on to say that thes unfortunate Mexican people "resolved to seek an asylum in Mexican territory, preferring the very uncertain protection they could obtain there to remain ing as citizens of the United States."

certain protection they could obtain there to remaining as citizens of the United States."

With this resolution a spot was selected on the Mexican side of the river, six or eight miles below Dona Ana, which it was believed, would be within the limits of Mexico. On the 1st March, 1850, sixty Mexicans, with Don Rafael Ruelsa at their head, most of whom had been demicified at Dona Ana, abandoned their homes on account of their many grievances, and moved to the lands known as the Mesilla, where they established themselves. To increase the colony, the government of Mexico offered to give lands to other actual settlers, which offer induced large numbers of dissatisfied Mexicans living in New Mexico, and in the small settlements on the Rio Grande, in Texas, to remove there. More than half the population of Bona Ana removed over to Mesilla within n year. When the boundary line was established in April 1851, and it became estain that La Mesilla was south of the boundary line, according to the treaty map, their fears were removed, and a day was set apart for public rejoicing for the whole population had determined to abandon the place if the boundary line had run south of the village, and thus placed them under the jurisdiction of New Mexico. The day came, and the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon, and a grand ball, which many from El Paso estimated. After this the population continued to increase; in October 1852, the Prefect of El Paso estimated it at 1,000 souls.

Very few Americans ever settled there—in fact, none but traders, and it is probable there were never twenty altogether.

Such is Mr. Bartlett's account of Mesilla, to secure which a few months ago the administration at Washington were piping hot for a war with Mexico; but Gen. Gadsden, by the subsidies of his twent million treaty with Santa Anna, provided for "the re-annexation," as Robert J. Walker would call it, of the village of Mesilla to the United States. But,

ot the village of meanins to the United States. But, according to our Boundary Commissioner, speaking upon his authority as an officer, and upon his honor as a man, the very existence of this Mesilla settlement is due to the outrages and spoliations committed upon the Mexicans on our side of the line by lawless vagabonds, with their "Texas head rights," and their ruling maxim, that might is right, and that the helpless may be justly plundered and driven from their homes. Under such circumstances, the acquisition of the Mesilla valley will be a small gain, for it is very probable that the inhabitants, to excape the "Texas head rights," will again move south in a body when we shall have acquired the little valley, and leave it as much a desolation as are many of the late existing settlements on the McAican frontiers, from "the eack and pillage" of the ruthless Apaches. In fact, of the numerous receities of these savages, as detailed by Mr. Bartictt, or referred to, not one of them, we apprehend, will so much excite the sympathy and indignation of the hotest reader, as this simple account of the cupidity of our frontier Anglo-Saxon loafers, with their "Texas head rights," in connection with the history of Mesilla.

Passing on west from El Paso, we have ruins of old and deserted settlements—the mirage of the deserts—the copper mines of "the Mimbres"—dry beds of lakes, scarcity of water, ruined haciendas, wild cattle, fights with the Apaches, wild trakeys, but he fights with the Apaches, wild trakeys, to have a subject of the subj

Russian Shores on the Black Sta and A Year with the Turks are two titles of the London reprints, which possess an interest apart from their style and mode of execution. Out of the multitude of works that have been lately published on the same subjects, there are but few that can be said to be written in a fair and unbiassed spirit. As authors write and publishers are put few that can be said to be written in a fair and unbiassed spirit. As authors write and publishers that are published on Russia and Turkey naturally seek to convey those impressions that will be most acceptable to the political prejudices of the majority. The books before us are not exempt from this objection, but they nevertheless possess a certain value from the opportunities of comparison and deduction which they afford. Redfield is the publisher of both.

Appleton & Co, have published a pleasant little

Appleton & Co, have published a pleasant little volume of sketches of American character, scenery, and rural sports, under the title of The Hive of the Bec Hunter. The object of the author is to give to those personally unacquainted with the scenery of the southwest some idea of its primeval and evergreen forests, its unbounded prairies and its noble rivers. The book is written in an easy, off-hand, dashing style, which carries the reader pleasantly along with it; but the author is evidently more of a sportsman than of a profound thinker or an attentive student of nature. The chapters that treat of the rural sports of the scenes that he describes will, therefore, be read with most interest.

Farmingdale, by CAROLINE THOMAS, is the title of

will, therefore, be read with most interest.

Farmingdale, by Caroline Thomas, is the title of one of those domestic novels which seem for the nonce to have replaced in public favor fictions of the romantic and historical schools. The work in question, although somewhat deficient in that nicety of observation and power of analysis which are the main elements of excellence in works descriptive of social peculiarities, is yet of more than the average order of female literary merit. Appleton & Co. are the publishers.

The Bride of the Wilderness, by Mr. Emerson Bennert, is an humble follower in the prairie track of Fenimore Cooper. The author does not possess the qualities necessary to enable him to rise to the level of his prototype. Indian life in his hands possesses but few of the redeeming and interesting features with which Cooper has invested it. The book a published by Peterson, of Philadelphia.

Farm Implements, by J. I. Thomas will be found an

s published by Peterson, of Philadelphia.

Farm Implements, by J. I. Thomas will be found an avaluable vade mecum to the agriculturist. The work contains upwards of 200 engraved illustrations. It is published by the Harpers.

A useful Manuel of Rules for Men of War has been published anonymously by some good natured seaman who was formerly in the United States Navy, and may be had gratis by applying to Appleton & Co. This philanthropical compliation is intended to give young officers a more extended view of the duties to be performed on board vessels of war than can be obtained from the written regulations now customary in our service.

The Saint and the Sinner is the inappropriate title of a poetic tale, in which godliness is entirely swallowed up in sin—for not only are morality, but grammar and rythm, most cruelly outraged, from beginning to end of this aspiring composition.

Frank Leslie's Gazette of Paris, London and

mar and rythm, most cruelly outraged, from beginning to end of this aspiring composition.

Frank Leslie's Gazette of Paris, London and Now York Fashions for June, continues to maintain the artistic and typographical merits which at once stamp it with popularity. With regard to "the fashions" themselves, we cannot, of course, be expected to pronounce our opinion.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Governors of the Alms House of New York, for 1853 contains a large amount of valuable statistical information on the social evils that contribute to swell the pauperism of our city.

Periodicals.—Putnam's Magazine for June contains several very readable articles. The paper entitled "American Epica" is clever, but might be profitably curtailed. The review of Comte's philosophical theories has the misfortune of coming after several score of similar reviews in foreign and domestic periodicals, and adding little to what they taught. Lovers of travels will find a couple of pleasant articles in their line in this number, and novel readers at least half a dozen sketches. The poetry is not so good as usual. The two humorous pieces are flippant without cleverness; the "Garden Walk" is sweet, but the rhyme is sadly deficient in harmony.

Harveers' for June contains two excellent nagers of

are flippant without cleverness; the "Garden Walk" is sweet, but the rhyme is sadly deficient in harmony.

Harpers' for June contains two excellent papers of present interest—one on Odessa and the Crimea; the other on a more threadbare theme—the Holy Week at Rome. Both are well illustrated. Abbott's Napoleon is carried on down to the retreat to Fontainbleau: and Thackeray's Newcomes, with very fair transfers from Doyle, reaches the twenty-third chapter. A host of minor articles, some of which possess considerable merit—an editor's table, easy chair and drawer, about as stupid as usual—and a few excellent caricatures, which we feel inclined to a cribe to Darley, complete the number.

The Missionary Herald for June has an interesting sketch of the island of Leo-Cheo, from the pen of Mr. Wells Williams, of the Canton Mission. The writer visited the island in connection with the squadron under the command of Commodore Perry. The climate is described as being one of the most delightful and healthy in the world, the summer heat being cooled by the gasterly and south-westerly winds that alternately sweep along the coasts. Loo-Choo is nearly equi-distant between China and Japan, but the productions of its soil are less varied than those of either of those empires. Our readers will, no doubt, be surprised to learff that the streets of Napa and Shui are better looked after than those of New York, being both properly drained and macadamized. The language of the islanders is a dialect of the Japanese, but differing, however, so much from the parent tongue that it is difficult for the people of the two countries to understand each other. The remainder of the number is made up of extracts from the journal of Dr. Gulick, in Ascension Island, And letters and reports from the Sandytich Islands, Fabremainder of the number is made up of extracts from the journal of Dr. Gulick, in Ascension Island, and letters and reports from the Sandwich Islands, Fun-chau, Amoy, Madura, Kolapoor, Hasbeiga, and vari-out other parts of the world.

FINE ARTS.—Koszta's liberation by Captain Ingraham has been made the subject of a large lithograph by Mr. Raszewski, a countryman, we presume, of the former. The drawing and conception are not bad, but the execution of the lithograph shows rather an imperfect acquaintance with the art.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatre.—The amusing farce of the "Two Bonnycastles" will commence the performances to morrow evening, after which the grand romantic spectacle of "Faustus" will be presented. This piece has been put upon the stage in a very creditable manner, the scenery is beautiful and the cast of characters embraces all the leading artists of Marshall's company.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The drama of "Faustus and Mephistophiles" will be produced for the first time on Monday evening. The scenery is of a rich and beautiful description, and the respective characters are filled by artists of great dramatic celebrity. The farce of "Lovers' Quarrels" will conclude the amusements. NIBLOS GARDEN.—The Russian danseuse, M'lle

NIBLOS GARDEN.—The Russian danscuse, M'lle Yrca Mathias, will appear to-morrow evening in the grand ballet pantomime of "Bella la Paquerette." M. Brillant, Francois Ravel and other favorites will also appear. The new and effective pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior" will conclude the entertainments.

the entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new drama which has been in preparation for some time, entitled "Amy Lewrence," or the Freemason's Daughter, and which has been produced regardless of expense, will be produced for the first time to-morrow evening. The "Fairy Light Guard" will conclude the entertainments. ainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The benefit of Mrs. Hoey

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The benefit of Mrs. Hoey takes place to morrow evening, when a bill of great variety will be presented for the amusement of her friends. The comedictts of a "Morning Cail" will commence the amusements—Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester as Mrs. Chillingtone and Sir Edward Ardent. Buckstone's comedy of "Leap Year" will follow.

Castle Garden.—The last night of Jullien's concerts is announced for to-morrow evening, the receipts being for the benefit of Mr. Arthur Chappell, under whose direction the whole of the arrangements of Jullien's tour in America were completed. The programme is very attractive, Herr Koenig, M. Wuille, the brothers Mollenhauer, Mile. Anna Zerr, and Mad. Wallace Bouchelle will all appear.

American Museum.—The amusements for to-mor-

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The amusements for to-merrow afternoon comprise the farces of "Away with Melancholy," and the "Alarming Sacrifice;" and in the evening the drama of "Raffaelle" C. W. Clarke, Hadaway, Daly and Miss Mestayer in the leading characters.

leading characters.

Chaisty's Minstrells announce a very good bill of Ethiopian entertainments for to-morrow evening, comprising votal and instrumental soles, dancing and the burlesque concert a-la-Jullien.

Wood's Minstrells are to repeat "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to-morrow night. They are making great preparations for a new burlesque, which is to be produced in a short time.

preparations for a new burlesque, which is to be produced in a short time.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The burlesque opera, in three acts, of "Sonnambula," is advertised for the ensuing week, with the same good casts. The usual negre performances will also be given.

Mammoru Tree.—This extraordinary work of nature is on exhibition every day and evening, at 596 Broadway, adjoining Niblo's.

Accident to Mrs. Mowatt in Boston.—Last evening Mrs. Mowatt met with an accident, which nearly made it necessary for her to terminate her performance most abruptly. In the third act of "Ingomar," while ascending some steps, she accidentally fell, and seriously injured her arm. For a time it was supposed it was fractured, which fortunately proved net to be the case. After medical aid she reappeared, having her arm in a sling, and proceeded to the end of the play, though evidently in a suffering condition.—Boston Bee, June 3.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, June 3—6 P.M.

The stock market at the opening to day was compatively quiet. Prices were somewhat unsettled, and the appeared to be no particular meyement in any particular may be priced and the appeared to be no particular meyement in any particular may be proved and the stock of the stock

The annual meeting of the Canton Company was

The annual meeting of the Canton Company was a la Baltimore on Thursday, when a report of the affewas made to the stockholders, showing the receipts expenditures of the company for the past year, which he Baltimore Sun speaks of as showing the company be in a flourishing and improving condition. Among directors elected, were William Clay, Robert D. Wellow Robinson and A. B. Baylis, of New York, and C. Gilbert, of Boston. The present president, Mr. W. Clay, having declined a re-election on account of his tended visit to Europe, it was expected that Mr. James Carter, of Baltimore, would be chosen in his place.

The demand for anthracite coal is unabated, and trade in its entire departments is driven ahead m vigorously. The Lehigh Navigation shipped for the wending on Saturday, 36,688 tons, and for the seas 184,696 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation shipped for week ending on Thursday last, 18,943 tons, and for season 255,669 tons, against 216,761 tons to the se

season 255,569 tons, against 216,761 tons to the stime last year. The Reading Railroad brought down the week, 38,789 tons, and for the year 784,223 to against 400,606 tons to the same time last year. I more and more apparent every day, that the supply anthracite coal will be several hundred thousand t short of the demand, even at present high prices.

In relation to the recent suspension in Philadelp

In relation to the recent suspension in Philadelpi the Ledger of that city says:—

It is with much regret that we have heard the nouncement of the temporary suspension of the old well known shipping house, in this city, of Wm. Places and among the very largest is the Union. They ow seven large ships, and traded on almost every sea. Of fourth of the imports of tea at New York last year by them. For the last few years they have ocen largengaged in the California trade, in which they have fered very heavy reverses, but as their profits whom to be large in other directions is was believed it would work through. They expected, we are inform by the last California steamer, \$200,000, and instead ceived only some \$40,000. Had their reasonable expraisions not been disappointed in this last remittat there would probably have been no suspension. We informed that they show \$1,500,000 of assets to m \$500,000 of liabilities. It is the almost universal we that they may be enabled to go on in the husiness, for interruption to the trade of such a house is not only a to them but to our port and to the mation.

The stock sales at the Stock Board, Merchants change, and at private sale, for the week ending May in the content of the same of the same change, and at private sale, for the week ending May in the same content of the same change and at private sale, for the week ending May in the same content of the same change and at private sale, for the week ending May in the same care and the same care an

The stock sales at the Stock Board, Merchants' change, and at private sale, for the week ending May'n by Hewson & Holmes, of Chacinnati, were as follows, 15 shares Little Miami Railroad stock at 109; 4 shares Indianspolis and Cincinnati Railroad stock at 68; 7 shar little Miami Railroad stock at 109; 14 shares Cincinni Hamilton and Dayton Railroad stock at 40; 25 shaft New Albany and Salem Railroad stock at 40; 25 shaft New Albany and Salem Railroad stock at 40; 25 shaft New London Railr Eaton and Hamilton Railroad stock at 50; 90 shares the Miami Railroad stock at 109; 75 shares Cincinn Hamilton and Dayton Railroad stock at 98; 20 shs Cincinnati Western Railroad stock at 36; 20 shs Southern Bank of Kentucky stock at 102; 100 shares (cinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad stock at 100 shares Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad stool 68. Money rates for the past week on stocks as colla

als, two per cent per mos

als, two per cent per month.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, June 3, 184

\$2000 Cal 7's, '70... 834 100 sias Parker V. snw
3000 Eric Inc Eds. s3 97 300 N J Zinc... b99 7

8000 Ill Cen ER Bds. 77 34 300 do.... b90 4

4500 do.... b3 77 34 200 do... b90

4600 N Y Cen RR Bs 8634 20 Crystal Palace... 22

25 sha Iel & Hud. b3 11345 100 Gid Hill Mine. b3

50 do... c1154 100 Gid Hill Mine. b3

50 do... c1154 100 do... c 9

9 Bk of America... 10832 25 Mich Cen RB... 10

46 East River Bank. 95

50 Canton Co... c254 25 Mich Cen RB... 10

100 do... b30 2534 100 do... b30 10

100 do... b30 2534 100 do... s310

200 Nic Tr Co... b60 2746 100 do... s32 15

200 Nic Tr Co... b60 2746 100 do... s30 15

200 Nic Tr Co... b60 2746 100 do... s30 15

200 Nic Tr Co... b60 2734 100 Eric RR... c

400 do... 530 2734 100 Eric RR... c

20 do... 530 2734 450 do... s30 a Cl Co... b15
do ... b10
do ... b30
do ... s60
do ... s60
do ... b60
do ... s80
do ... s80
do ... s80
vein Cl Co... s3 400 Harlem RR. b90
100 do ... 83
100 do ... 83
100 do ... 83
100 do ... 83
11 Stonington RR.
200 Reading RR. b30
200 do ... b10
200 do ... 60
200 do ... 60
200 do ... 60
200 do ... 10
20 Mad & Ind RR. ... 1
50 Brun City Ld Co. \$7000 N Y Cen R Bds 86 100 shs NY Cen R 830 %

200 do.....b30 50 Canton Co.....c 100 Cum Coal Co.b30 25 she Hiwasse.... 100 Parker Vein.... 300 do...... 100 Caledonia 266 Fulton....

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 2—6 P. 3

ASURS were in fair demand, at \$6 75 for pots pearls, per 100 lbs. The inspection warehouse cental to day 1,401 bbls. of both kinds.

BREADETUPS.—Flour continued in lively request, vasles of 7,500 bbls.—ordinary to choice State, at \$9 59 15; mixed to fancy Western, at \$9 50 a 10; agd of kinds at proportionate rates, with 10,000 bbls. to rive in June and July, on private terma. Sales were made of 560 bbls Camadian. at \$8 57 ½ for common bond, and \$9 50 a \$9 75 for common to good, free, bbl., with 1,750 bbls. Southern, chiedly mixed to straight \$9 60 a \$8 87½; 150 bbls. fine rye flour, at \$6. 60 bbls. Jersey, at \$6 85 ½ a \$4 per bbl. Wheat validitie. The sales reached 5,600 bushels Camadian windown the sales of the sales reached 5,600 bushels Camadian windown the sales of common to good, free, bbl., with 1,750 bbls. Southern, chiedly mixed to straight \$9 60 a \$52 for bls. Wheat validitie. The sales reached 5,600 bushels Camadian windown the sales of common to the sales of the were unaltered. Corn moved to the extent of 40 tushels, at 74c. a 78c. for unsound; 78c. a \$12 ound yellow; 79c. a \$2c. for mixed Western is outhern, and \$4c. a 85c. for Southern white and yellow below; 79c. a \$2c. for mixed Western is outhern, and \$4c. a 85c. for Southern white and yellow below; 79c. a \$2c. for mixed Western is unitered. Cornon.—The sales of cotton for the day were estima at between 1,000 and 2,000 bales. Some sales were mat a further decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{c} \) per cwt. Mackerel remained as last noticed. The were 1,500 becas smoked herring taken at 59c. for soa and 33c. for No. 1, per hox.

FERRISHE,—The Liverpool, about 10,000 a 15,000 bust corn were engaged, at 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) in ship's bags, and ab 1,000 bales cotton, at 3d. Flour was at 2s., and 4 weight nominal. There was nothing new to Lour The layre, cotton, in moderate lots, was going forwar \(\frac{1}{2} \) con measurement. To California, rates ring at 45c. a 50c. per foot measurement.

FRILT:—Sales bore so

distilling, at 19c.

Navat Storms.—The sales embraced 250 bbls. shipp tar, at \$4 25; 100 bbls. fine rosin, at \$3; and 250 do.

rits turpenline, at 48c.

OHS.—No change occurred in whale or sperm. So were made of 150 baskets olive, at \$3 04 a \$4 each; a 5,000 gallons linseed at 85c. a 80c. per gallon.

PROVINOSS.—Pork was purchased to the extent